INDIANA'S PART IN THE WAR

Her Position Was in the Front Rank of Loyal States, and She Never Wavered.

How She Responded to the Calls for Troops, and Some of the Difficulties Encountered in Arming the First Regiments.

The place held by Indiana in the war of the rebellion was well up to the front under the smoke of Secessia's guns. Indisnapolis was the great nerve center of the State as well as its capital city, and within her confines lived the greatest of all the war Governors, Oliver P. Morton. One whose heart was chilled by the dastardly attack on the handful of men in wavewashed Sumter tells the story of how the news came to indianapolis and its effect on the chief executive.

"No man living within the limits of America will ever forget that dispatch," he said. "Through the long Saturday that followed business stood still; business houses were closed, and men with clinched fists and high beating hearts stood on the street corners and at the doors of the telegraph office. That night, from the knobs on the Ohio to the sand hills of Lake Michigan, from the Quaker towns on the eastern border to the prairie farms on the western line, the streets of Indiana cities were black with breathless multitudes, still awaiting tidings of the seventy loyal men in an unfinished fort, bombarded by ten thousand raging rebels! In Indianapoles, when the banner appeared, the flag which, within the memory of that generation, had only fluttered in the boliday breezes-a new meaning seemed to stream from its folds; hats were taken off as in the presence of something sacred, and shouts beginning, it might be, brokenly and in tears, rose and swelled, "At 10 o'clock came the word, 'Sumter

has fallen.' Young men and men in middle life looked at the white faces and wet eyes of old and venerated citizens who stood in the streets waiting for tidings, and a great stillness fell upon all. They turned to separate and to creep silently to their homes. Another dispatch: 'Mr. Lincoln will issue a proclamation to-morrow calling for 75,000 volunteers!' Cheer upon cheer, roar upon roar, responded. The white-faced old men grow red; they stamped, pounded, wept, roared with the loudest, wildest and maddest. Good, cold-blooded people, who had gone to bed dis-heartened, sprang up, threw open their windows, screamed to passers-by for infor-mation, and joined, too, in the national shout. Sunday the tidings, and events of the preceding day and night seemed like an insane dream, and the crowd again hung about the doors of the telegraph and newspaper offices: but, with anxious, sickening hearts, they turned away when the night's intelligence was confirmed past the shadow of a doubt, and laid their grief and dread at the foot of the God of nations."

That was how the news came to Indiana,

How she responded to the call the annals of history have told and are telling, and among the niches reserved for the noblest, Indiana stands proud of her record and her honored position among the supremely loval sisters of the Union.

The war cloud had been hanging low on the horizen for so long that Indiana had

the herizen for so long that Indiana had not waited till it rose and burst in that sudden fury before preparing herself for the inevitable, but the efforts made to prepare the debt-burdened commonweath for the demands soon to be made upon her treasury and munitions of war had been almost futile because of treason at the fountainhead. Governor Morton was inducted into office just after South Carolina kicked over the traces at having to trot with Northern "mudsills," and this clear-headed man saw what was coming. One of his first duties was the inspection of Indiana's "munitions of war." He found less than five hundred stand of effective firstthan five bundred stand of effective firstclass small arms in the State, besides eight pieces of weather worn and dismantled cannon, and an unknown number of old flint look and altered-to-precussion muskets, the most of which were scattered throughout various counties in the hands of private individuals and members of dis-banded companies of militia. They were practically useless, except for guard mounting. In March of 1861 Governor Morton went to Washington to procure a supply of arms for State troops, but found that the despicable Floyd, as Secretary of War, had stolen from the national armories for his rebel fortifications about all that was available. All that Governor Morton Sould get was an order for five thousand muskets. Before the order could be filled the blow felt, and Indiana was called upon to bear her part of the burdens of war incident to the defense of the Nation and the suppression of the rebellion. With no militia force or system; almost destitute of arms and munitions, the public treasury depleted to absolute emptiness, the work of preparation for the vigorous performance of her part in the bloody drama was

MORTON'S PROMPTNESS. The position of Governor Morton, who was yet new to the duties of his responsible office, and who had not been elected to it, but upon whom it had dropped from one chosen to be United States Senator, was surrounded with cares and embarrassments before unknown, and almost insurmountable; but, with a full understanding of the patriotic disposition of the people and an anfaltering confidence in the justice of the cause in which he was about to engage, not a moment was lost in hesitation or distrust. On the morning of the 15th of April, 1861. Governor Morton wired his friend, President Lincoln: "On behalf of the State of Indiana I tender to you, for the defense of the Nation and to uphold the authority of the government ten thousand men. Almost at the same hour the President was issuing his proclamation calling forth the militia of the several States of the Union to the aggregate number of seventy-five thousand men. The quots of Indiana was fixed as six regiments of infantry, or riflemen, comprising in officers and men 4,693, to serve for the period of three months, unless sooner discharged. On the following day, the 16th, Governor Morton issued his proclamation, briefly reciting the rebellious acts which had resulted in declaration of war, and calling upon the loyal and patriotic citizens to organize military companies and report the same at once to the Adjutant-general in order that they might be speedily mustered into the United States service. Lewis Wallace, of Crawforndsville, who had served in the Mexican war, was made Adjutant-general, and Thomas A. Morris, of Indianapolis, was appointed Quarte: master-general.

Indianapolis was designated by the War Department as the place of rendezvous for troops. The fair grounds of the Indiana State Board of Agriculture were secured for the camping ground and were named "Camp Morton." These grounds then lay outside of the city and comprised about thirty-six acres. The location is bounded now by Expesition avenue and Fourteenth street on the south and north, and Talbott and Central avenues on the west and east. Governor Morton's proclamation was a regular "boots and saddle" blast, and before its echoes got outside the confines of the State fully fifteen thousand men stood ready for marching orders, when less than five thousand had been called for. Dozens of men who had outlived the alloted space of years and had been in two wars, took down the trusty old flint-locks, and, looking very brave under silver crowns of hair, demanded to go once again to battle for the flag. One who was the contemporary of General William Henry Harrison, sighed that he was ninety-four instead of ninety. "Ninety would not be too old in such a cause," he argued, "and the young people know nothing of war. Fifty years of profound peace have made no soldiers," but the grand old veteran lived long enough to learn that the "young people" had iron in their blood and grit in their backbones,

and made the best of soldiers. The next day after the Governor's proc-lamation was issued five hundred men were in camp. Three days later 2,400 had responded. In less than a week twelve thousand men, nearly three times the number asked for, were present and all but fighting for first place at the starting pole. It was mevitable that two-thirds of them would be left behind. Companies came pellmell to the city without orders, trust- | until 3,003 men were all that were drafted ing to get through somehow, and with I in the State, and even that number was

their enlistment rolls three times as long as they should be. Hundreds who couldn't get into the gorged lists of a company came trainping in to join companies in the city. The "war fever" permeated every locality, and Old Glory became the object of supreme admiration. It floated from every pinnacle where bunting could be attached. Schoolhouse, church, home and business house, each had its streamer; and ostracism and suspicion fell upon the creature who failed to give either ocular or auricular demonstration of his patriotism. The people acted as a unit, and while the men who could go went, those who had more money than muscle gave liberally of their wealth to clothe the men who shouldered the muskets, to buy underelothing and blankets, knapsacks and "grub." These donations of money were often munificent. They were made not only by citizens, but by the authorities of cities, and towns and counties; by charitable societies, charches and sunday schools, and even the banks and wealthy capitalists advanced large sums to the State without interest. The women with tear-blistered faces and trembling fingers fixed fathers, brothers, lovers and busbands for the fray, and then turned their efforts towards those who had no mothers, wives or sweethearts.

Three days after the call for men the Governor, on the 19th of April, called the Legislature in special session to help him out. It convened on April 24, and the Governor's message, after reviewing the situation, recommended specific appropriations for carrying on the State's part in the war. The Legislature promptly responded. It authorized a war loan of two millions of dollars, and made appropriations of \$1,000,-000 for general military purposes, \$500,000 for the purchase of arm, \$100,000 for contingent military expenses and \$140,000 for expenses of organizing and supporting the militia for two years. It also passed the following laws: To organize the Indiana militia; to provide for the employment of six regiments of State troops; to provide for the appointment of a State paymaster; to authorize counties to appropriate moneys for the protection and maintenance of the families of volunteers, for the purchase of arms and equipments and for raising and maintaining military companies, and to provide for the punishment of persons guilty of giving material aid and comfort to the enemies of this State or of the limited States in a time of war. The House United States in a time of war. The House and Senate acted with a unanimity which suggested sprouting wings and waiting crowns. Not a party word was spoken. An Indiana Legislature never did that be-fere. It will never in all probability do it

ORGANIZING THE SIX REGIMENTS. On the 20th day of April, five days after the call, orders were assued for the organization of the six regiments, and when they were mustered into the service of the United States by a specially detailed officer, behold! of the fragments left over there were nearly enough for six additional regiments. This in a State which the rebels had dared to insinuate might pander to treason, while in Pennsylvania and New York the quots demanded never was fully made up. The Indians regiments were numbered from six up, the State having sent five regiments to the Mexican

The Eleventh Regiment was the first equipped and ready ror the field, and by rights might have been called the Sixth; it chose the Eleventh, however, and was known as the Indiana Zouave Regiment, known as the Indiana Zouave Regiment,
Col. Lewis Wallace. It was splendidly
drilled in zouave tactics and was the first
to march through the streets of the capital, May 8 the ladies of Indianapolis presented this regiment with a regimental banner beautifully embroidered,
and the ladies of Terre Haute
gave a splendid flag. The presentation in Statehouse square was the
occasion of a grand demonstration on the
part of the people and of a dramatic scene part of the people, and of a dramatic scene on the part of the regiment. Colonel Wal-lace accepted the banners for his regiment, and then, carried away by the intense patriotism of the moment, he turned to his men and bade them kneel, which they did almost as one individual. Then, with bowed, uncovered heads and uplifted hands, they repeated after their dashing colonel the oath to "stand by the flag and remember Buena Vista." This cry was used by the rebels also. The Memphis Appearance of the last of th peal, early in 1861, said editorially: "If the great body of McClellan's forces be Hoosiers and Buckeyes, as reported, the number of our men need give the department no concern. These fellows won't fight. We have history for this. Remember Buena Vista! One to four our boys will drive them in the lakes," but the Indiana memory of Buena Vista seems to have had in it the most inspiration.

The Eleventh Regiment was armed with the few guns that belonged to the State's government quota, but the general govern-ment was absolutely unable to supply ammunition, clothing or other accourrements for the small army of 75,000 men it had called into existence and the outlook for the other Indiana regiments was dubious. But the State, like her sisters, waited for no red tape. It went ahead and furnished its own troops with outfits from head to heels. The way Indiana's Governor hustled things through is shown in one item alone. At 7 o'clock one morning raw wool was put in the carding machine to prepare cloth for the Eleventh Regiment suits. At 11 A. M. the cloth was handed over to the tailors to make into uniforms, and at 5:15 P. M. of the same day the suits were in the hands of the Quartermastergeneral. The Eighth Regiment was clothed

The most serious question, after guns, was ammunition. Governor Morton had not waited for legislative action in regard to arms, but had sent trusted agents East in April to make inquiries about artillery. The instructions were to inspect "guns, carriages, caissons, equipments and harness for flying artillery; also, rifled cannon. And if any information makes it seem probable that arms can be procured in Canada to proceed there to prosecute inquiries." On May 1 the Legislature gave the Governor authority to do what he had already done, and provided funds for the same. The Governor applied to the War Department for heavy guns to defend the State from border ruffians, but it was impossible to get them. Thus the State was thrown upon its own resources for its own defense, as well as for its armament for defense of the government. The first purchase was ten thousand Enfield rifles.

For the motley array of guns supplied to

the Eleventh Indiana the government had

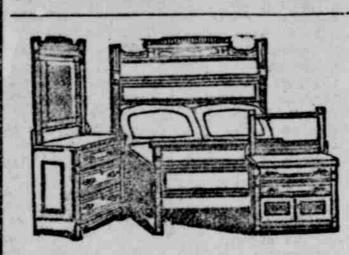
no ammunition, so Governor Merton set up

a State arsenal on a small scale. The materials were furnished by the Quartermaster-general. The labor required was supplied by a detail of volunteers from the Eleventh. The facilities were a few hand bullet molds, the forge of a small blacksmith shop for casting, and a room adjoining for putting up the cartridges. The experiment was a success, though the process was slow and the cost enormous. There was no State law authorizing such an establishment, but Governor Morton was law unto himself, and he didn't need publication in the official State paper, nor a sheepskin back to make his utterances of effect. When the government still failed to furnish ammunition as late as June, Governor Morton enlarged his plant, erected good buildings, and set nearly seven hundred people to work making ammunition, at nearly 30 per cent. cheaper than the government paid on contract. In 1862, after sturdy effort on the part of Governor Morton, Indiapapolis was designated by an act of Congress as a point for a national arsenal, and \$100,000 appropriated for its maintenance. This swallowed up the State Arsenal, and vindicated the action of the Governor, much

to the discomiture of the kickers. INDIANA MEN IN THE WAR. Indiana furnished for the war a grand total of 208,367 men; 175,776 formed 129 infantry regiments, 21,605 formed 13 regiments of cavalry, and 10,986 were light and heavy artillery. The War Department was a good many years in giving the State proper credit for the troops actually furnished and the most troublesome difficulties grew out of their failure at different times during the war. No adjustment at all was attempted until the first draft was ordered, in August, 1862, and then the settlement was arbitrary and incorrect, for it was afterwards shown that, up to that time. Indiana had an excess of 25,514 three-years men. At the time the August call was made, that of July 2, 1862, also for 300,000 men, was still pending; Indiana's quota under each call, on the basis of population, was 21.250 men, making a total of 42,500. By the middle of September both calls had been filled by volunteers, except about six thousand, and before the draft of Oct. 6 was instituted this number was reduced

MIDSUMMER SALE

Everything must be closed out at some price, as we do not handle the same goods the second season, and we will have a full line of the very latest fall styles by August 15, and must make room for them. We do just as we advertise. Just ask your neighbor, as there is scarcely a house in the city that we have not put some of our goods into. Everything will be sold from 40 to 50 per cent. off. Call and see for yourself. If salesmen are found unacquainted with any advertised articles, our customers will please call for the manager.



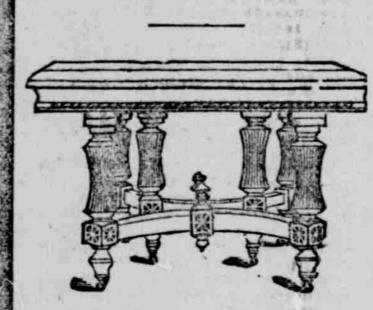
\$12 Bedroom Suits, worth ... \$20

\$15 Bedroom Suits, worth... \$25 \$25 Bedroom Suits, worth... \$35

\$35 Bedroom Suits, worth... \$50

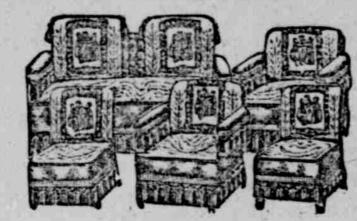
\$50 Bedroom Suits, worth... \$75 \$75 Bedroom Suits, worth...\$100

This cut looks out of reason, nevertheless it's a fact. Call and see for yourself, and we will leave it to you whether it is true or not. It does not pay to humbug the people. We have no competition in the city when it comes to prices. We control the leading and best articles in our line.



\$2.50 for a 6-ft. Extension Table. Just received a carload, and the same table will cost you \$4 elsewhere.

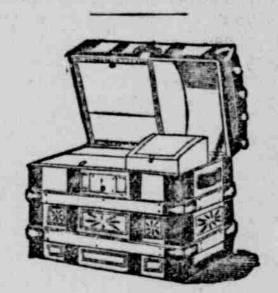
Woven-wire Springs for \$1.



Can you buy a 6-piece Parlor Suit for \$15 anywhere else than at the World's Fair? We have them for \$18, \$25, \$35, \$50 and \$75. All cut 50 per cent. during Summer Sale.



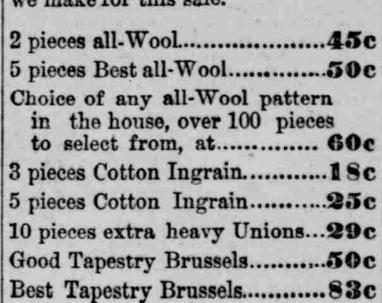
100 samples on the floor, in all styles and every shade of upholstering; also, black. We have the very | 100 rolls Fancy Plaid Mattings, Carriage that will suit you.



\$20 and \$25 Trunks. 300 sam- 35 pairs Portieres, worth \$7.50, received a carload and can save you 50 pairs Portieres, worth \$10, 40 per cent. on a Trunk.



Read these prices on Carpets that we make for this sale:



MATTINGS.

worth 15c at 7c A good Jointless Matting...... 15c A Cotton Warp Matting...... 30c

LACE CURTAINS.

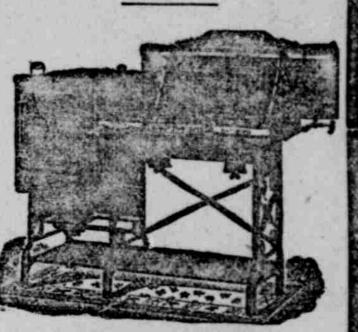
500 pairs, worth \$2.50, for ... \$1.00 300 pairs, worth 3.50, for...\$1.50 300 pairs, worth 4.50, for...\$2.00

ODD LOTS PORTIERES.

See our \$5 Trunk, equal to any 50 pairs Portieres, worth \$6.00, \$8 Trunk. See our \$10, \$15, for...... \$2.50



Largest and finest assortment in the State to select from.



Two-burner Gasoline Stove at \$3.50. We carry every style and size made, and can save you 25 per cent. on a Gas or Gasoline

DINNER SETS.

See our \$5 Dinner Set; also, our \$8, \$10, \$15 and \$25 Sets. 100 samples to select from.

TOILET SETS.

See our Toilet Sets for \$3.50. Also, our \$5, \$8, \$10 and \$15

not due from the State, as she had more than filled her quota. It was afterward as-certained that the State was 8,008 men in excess of her quota on all calls at the time the draft was made. Few, if any, of the States can make the same assertion truth-

The manner of recruiting was simple. The Governor issued his proclamation stating the requisition for additional troops and called upon the citizens to fill it at and called upon the citizens to fill it at once. For facilitating organization camps of rendezvous were established in each congressional district and commandants, adjutants and examining surgeons were appointed to superintend and press forward rapid organization. Influential men in each neighborhood were enlisted in the work, meetings were held and patriotic speeches made. Local committees were formed in each township, and after the first formed in each township, and after the first year of the war local bounties were generally offered by the counties and townships. very large proportion of the troop furnished by Indiana, however, originally enlisted without any bounty further than that allowed by the general government, Recruits were in all cases allowed their choice as to the regiment in which they preferred to serve, though the larger portion of them always solected the new regiments of their own districts. The aggregate amount expended for local bounties in this State during the war reached the enormous sum of \$15,492,876; of this sum. Marion county paid the largest, \$1,377,199, and Stark, the smallest, \$2,719. Beside the enormous sum for bounties, recruiting, etc., Indiana expended for relief and other patriotic philanthropic purposes over \$4,-765,764. When, in July, 1864, Congress approved the act which sent recruiting agents through the South to recruit volunteers for depleted regiments, Indiana would have none of it. Without calling into question the patriotic efforts and motives of the authorities or people of any State, Indiana is able to say that she relied upon her own resources and her own citizens to keep her quota up to the mark and to fulfill her obli-

gations to the government. One of the unique features of Indiana soldiers which has not been widely noticed is that statistics show that the Indiana men are the tallest of all natives of the United States, and the men of the United States are the tallest of all civilized fountries. The statistics also show that 107,139 of themen who enlisted in Indiana were American born, 58,204 of them natives of this State. The Indiana troops were in 308 engagements. Ninety in Virginia, 51 in Tenuessee, 41 in Georgia, 24 in Mississippi, 19 in Arkansas, 18 in Alabama, 16 in Kentucky, 15 in Louisians, 9 in Missouri, 8 in North Carolina, 7 in Maryland, 3 in Texas, 2 in South Carolina, 2 in Indian Territory, 1 in Pennsylvania, 1 in Ohio, and 1 in Indiana, a total of 17 States, including every Southern State except Florida. The loss by battle and disease was 24,416, good and brave men; of these, 652 were officers. There were 10,846 cowards who skulked away from danger and were branded deserters. Only about four thousand of them ever got their just deserts. Every State had its lists of "missing," but few had as long a one as Indiana for the quota furnished. Of the 208,367 men who from May 8, 1861, to February 1865, donned the Union blue and went to the front swearing to come back with the flag floating over him or folded about him, 13,799 are marked upon the rolls as "missing." It may be that in Southern climes above their dust wild flowers spring or long lank grasses weave their perennial wreaths. Some of the green mounds in Andersonville or Gettysburg may shield their weary forms from summer's sun and winter's blast, or among the hallowed fragments in the tomb of the unknown in Arlington their shattered forms may rest. Those who sent them forth only know that they never come again in visible presence. but the God of nations knows that in the final muster they will not be among the

Adamantine.

"I never saw anyone so obstinate and set as John is."

"You surprise me!"
"Yes, indeed. Why, only this very morning we had a dispute, but I stood firm and told him he might move the pyramids, but he couldn't budge me when my mind was made up."

"And he admitted he was wrong?" "Well, about the same thing. He said, Have your own way, Maria. "Of course. What was it about?"
"I declare I've forgotten; but it was the principle you know."

WOMEN IN MEN'S CLOTHING

Dr. Mary Walker, Rosa Bonheur, Sarah Bernhardt and Their Predecessors.

Female Bandits, Explorers, Novelists and Globe Trotters Who Have Shown a Predilection for Waistcoats and Trousers.

Paris Edition New York Herald. Tom King is a notorious Oklahoma horse thief and jail breaker. And Tom King is a woman. She was captured last week, clothed in male attire, and then for the first time the sex of the leader of as desperate a gang of cattle pirates as ever made ranchmen miserable was discovered. For months this woman has scourged the Territory and her masquerade has been so perfect that she deceived even the members of her own band. Tom King is the most recent convert in the list of women who wear men's garments, but in the ranks of her predecessors there are many well-known and famous women, including, of course, the perennial Dr. Mary Walker, who is so identified with the city of Washington and the wearing of trousers that it would be difficult to imagine her out of either. This, to be sure, is in direct violation of the law of most States which forbids either sex to assume the garb of the other, but in the State of Missouri provision is made for those who choose to indulge in this vagary, and a written permission from the Governor entitles a woman to wear with impunity a man's dress outside of cities of ten thousand inhabitants. And for a number of years a well known woman, Emily Paxton, has availed herself of this privilege. This woman was left an orphan when she was a young girl, and at about the age of fifteen she determined to make her livelihood by working on a farm. In the vocation that she had adopted her skirts were an annoyance and a hindrance, and at the suggestion of her employer she donned the habits of men and continued to wear them for twenty-four years. She was finally in charge of a large farm in Pike county, comprising several hundred acres. and there was no part of the work that she could not perform herself. She disliked, however, the chopping of wood, and her preferred occupation was the breaking of

It was that same reason, namely, convenience, that induced Mme. Diculator. the famous explorer, to adopt the male attire, and her case is the more remarkable because she was brought up in the strictest way and never even attended a dance until she was married. Her husband was a soldier, and it was as a bride and in order to be with him during the war that she first dressed like a man. When, later, she became interested in archæelogy in the East she continued to wear the same costume, and the spirit that actuated her in her work was as masouline as the garb she wore. General Sir Robert Murdock Smith, who knew her when she was at work in Persia, is authority for the statement that her energy was tireless and indomitable. The question, "How does she look?" is

thus answered by one of her friends. "One sees the tiny woman in the feet and ankles. the bands and wrists, the pretty throat and the small ears. She has a large, square forehead, blue eyes shot with hazel and a fresh complexion. She is beautifully neat, and her cuffs, collars and cravats are irre-

ROSA BONHEUR'S COSTUME. Rosa Bonheur is another well-known woman whose occupation has led her to the more comfortable costume of the sex masculine. In her studio she wears trousers and a dainty zonave jacket over a loose shirt of soft material. When she visits the fairs where she makes sketches for the pictures that have made her famous, her dress consists of a laborer's blue smock coat and cap. This not only enables her to get the necessary studies, but it also

protects her from the rough countrymen with whom she comes in contact.

George Sand, when making her studies of the "submerged tenth," also adopted male

garments and she wore them with the same grace and charm that she smoked a cigarette, and how daintily she smoked will be inferred from the fact that the exquisitely feminine Elizabeth Barrett Browning almost approved the habit when she saw George Sand practice it. Sarah Bernhardt, of course, has worn

boy's clothes on the stage-who that has seen her as the little vagrant Italian musician can forget the fact? But she also wears men's clothes in her atelier. One suit of these is of soft white cloth and the other of black velvet, and in the material and make of both of them there is a decided suggestion of femininity.

A famous case that attracted wide attention was that of the novice in the school at | six years of age at the time she sailed. She Kalosca. This youth applied for admission | attended Commercon in his last illness and to the seminary and announced his intention of becoming a priest. His voice was singularly sweet and pure, and it was noticed with surprise that as time went by it did not change, but remained a high so-In all particulars the novice was obedient

and well-behaved except on the point of refusing to kiss the hands of his superiors. He persisted in his obstinacy in this matter until one day when on the occasion of a visit from the Primate, Cardinal De Haynaid, his conduct subjected him to the punishment of being consigned to his cell. Here he was closely questioned, and the fact was revealed that the pupil was a daughter of a noble family in Hungary. She had early made up her mind that the

priesthood was her proper and especial calling, and she had run away from home to accomplish this purpose. Though she had easily deceived her superiors by her behavior in every other particular, she could never overcome her maidenly feeling with reference to kissing even the hand of aman. A French police court was the scene of a curious case, in which two women dressed as men played the principal parts. The name of one, Mme. Libert, was called in a certain suit, and in response a person who was apparently a young man stepped for-"I want Mme. Libert," said the clerk,

not M. Libert." "I am Mme. Libert," was the answer. The clerk was puzzled, and referred the matter to the Judge. Then followed the explanation, which was to the effect that Mme. Libert was the daughter of old Mme.

Libert, who was present, and was also dressed like a man. The Judge directed Mme. Libert who figured the sait to return to her home and put on women's clothes, when the astonishing fact was revealed that not only had she no feminine clothes, but she never had had, her mother having clothed her as a boy from the time of her birth. The mother and daughter were engaged in the printing business, and up to that time no one had suspected their sex. The James boys in this country also furnished a female masquerader in the person of their first cousin, Mrs. Josephine Cox. She began to wear boy's clothes at the age of thirteen, but when she was married she returned to the costume of her sex. On the death of her husband, who left her with two children, she resumed her male attire because she could get better pay as a man than as a woman. As Joseph Cox she worked for a farmer in Aurora, Mo., until her secret was found out. She then went to Pierce City, Mo., and secured employment in the Pierce City Canning Company, where she was regarded as an unusually clever young man. But again she was dis-

AROUND THE GLOBE IN TROUSERS. Perhaps the most remarkable instance of woman's ability to pass for a man when suitably costumed for the part is that of Bare, who was the first woman to circle the globe. The expedition which she ac panied was undertaken by Bougainville in 1766, and Bare shipped on L'Etoile as valet to the botanist of the party. Philibert de Cammercon. No one on shipboard suspected that the bright, clever, willing young man who bore the hardships of the trip as cheerfully as the others was a woman. And it was not until the boat reached Tabiti that her disguise was discovered, and then it was due to the instinctive keenness of the savages, who greeted her with the cry, "You're a Woman!"

When Bougainville asked her as to the

truth of their assertion she burst into tours

covered, and, in September, 1889, she was

arrested, but upon a promise to abandon

her male costume she was released.

and told her story, which was that she was born at Buymore, and by the loss of a law-suit compelled to earn her own living. For this purpose she had donned man's gar-ments and entered the service as valet of a gentleman from Geneva resident in Paris. Then she had heard of the proposed tour of the world, and immediately her ambition was fired to be the first woman to have cir-cumnavigated the globe. Accordingly she took service with the botanist at Rochefort, knowing that he was to accompany the expedition, and she had been so zealous in her efforts to please him that she had become indispensable to his comfort, and he took her on the voyage and her end was accomplished.

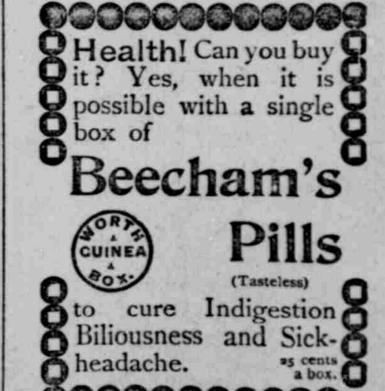
It may be remarked that it took the party two years and four months to make the trip. Bare was not conspicuous either for good or bad looks and was about twenty-

Louis Herman Tobush was the name of a well-known conrier who wore men's clothes for forty-two years with no suspicions as to her sex. Tobush had worked at several trades in different parts of Europe, but finally she adopted the role of courier for parties in Europe and the East. During & voyage from France to Jersey she fell ill, and in the hospital at Jersey she confessed that she had dressed as a man from the time she was thirteen years old. Her costume at the time she was taken

ill consisted of a long overcoat, a far waistcoat, a stiff hat and a turned-down collar. She smoked pipes, cigarettes and cigars. In her business she had been prosperous and successful, and she had a good balance to her credit at the bankers'.

The story of Count Sandor Vay, of Hungary, is so extraordinary that it has been made the subject of a book by Professor Von Krafft Ebing, the German philosophical writer. The so-called Count was really Sarolta Vav. a countess and the daughter of Ladislas Vay. At the time of her birth, which occurred nine years after the marriage of her mother, the Count, for state reasons, particularly desired a boy. The mother was afraid to confess that her first born was not a boy, and dressed the growing child in all respects like a lad until at the age of tourteen Count Ladielas determined to send his son to a military

The mother then told her story. But the trend that had been given to the girl's mind was such that she refused to make any change except under compulsion, and even then she swore that when she came of age she would readopt masculine habiliments and astonish the people. And she kept her word royally. At the age of twenty-one she dressed herself as a man in Vienna, Prague and other European capitals. She lived exactly like a man, smoking, drinking, fighting, gaming and swearing, and all so naturally that she was never suspected. Among other vagaries she contracted nine marriages and left in Vienna six divorced Countesses Vay, two of whom tried to bring suit for alimony.



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